



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Caprivi, from Tampico, via Cardenas, Cuba, were held in precautionary quarantine while loading sugar at this port. Both of these vessels left for New York direct on March 6 and 8, respectively, without any sickness on board up to the time of their inspection.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Diminished plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, February 22, as follows: During the week ended February 17, 1906, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Seminole*, bound for San Francisco, with a total crew of 73. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

Week ended February 10, 1906: 83 deaths from cholera, 30 from plague, and 141 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In India during the week ended February 3, 1906, there were 6,116 cases and 5,042 deaths from plague. Week ended February 10, 1906: 7,116 cases and 5,890 deaths.

Mortality from plague reported January 16, 1906, as increasing, is now less than has formerly been the case at this season. Returns published on the 15th instant indicate 5,890 deaths, of which Bengal had 1,680, the Bombay Presidency 817, the United Provinces 1,549, the Central Provinces and Berar 766, and the Punjab 795.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Rejection of emigrants recommended.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, March 5, 1906, as follows:

During the week ended March 3, 1906, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Feb. 25	Deutschland	New York	259	20	420
26	Muriel Coverdale	Philadelphia			
27	Massilia	New York	857	70	980
27	Il Piemonte	do	806	25	1,150
28	Sava	Pensacola			
28	Romanic	Boston	1,374	130	1,750
Mar. 1	Italia	New York	1,413	40	1,380
1	Nord America	do	1,240	60	1,250
2	Raithmoor	Gulfport			
2	Prinz Adalbert	New York	1,088	65	1,130
2	Weimar	do	1,618	100	2,250

PALERMO.

Feb. 28	Il Piemonte	New York	389	405	256
---------	-------------------	----------------	-----	-----	-----

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra- choma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Feb. 25	Deutschland	5	1	4	.....	.....	10
26	Muriel Coverdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Massilia	14	1	13	4	4	36
27	Il Piemonte	7	2	4	1	.....	14
28	Sava .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Romanic	9	2	7	1	6	25
Mar. 1	Italia	17	2	15	2	11	47
1	Nord America	2	3	19	.....	7	31
2	Raithmoor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Prinz Adalbert	14	1	8	.....	4	27
2	Weimar	18	7	37	1	1	64
	Total	86	19	107	9	33	254

PALERMO.

Feb. 28	Il Piemonte	27	31	1	59
---------	-------------------	----	-------	----	-------	---	----

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—No precautions taken against increase of mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, March 12, as follows:
Week ended March 10, 1906.

March 4, inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Chris. Knudsen*, bound for a port north of Hatteras, via Daiquiri, Cuba, with 32 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

March 7, inspected and passed the French steamship *Mexico*, bound for New Orleans, with 61 in the crew, 3 first-class and 3 third-class passengers; vessel sails in ballast.

March 8 inspected and passed the British steamship *Aldersgate*, bound for a port north of Hatteras via Daiquiri, Cuba, with 23 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the American steamship *City of Washington*, bound for New York direct, with 58 in the crew and 22 first-class passengers; vessel sails in a general cargo.

March 9 inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Nor*, bound for New Orleans, with 18 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the German steamship *Helvetia*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz, with 37 in the crew and 2 passengers; vessel sails in a partial European cargo.

March 10 inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Tancred*, bound for a port north of Hatteras via Santiago, Cuba, with 27 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the British steamship *Cayo Largo*, bound for New Orleans via Veracruz and Coatza-coalcos, with 30 in the crew; vessel sails in a partial European cargo.